

NR Eligible: yes X
no

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Site Description:

This single dwelling at 4025 Jones Bridge Road in Chevy Chase, Montgomery County, Maryland is known as the Gilliland-Bloom House. It is located on the north side of Jones Bridge Road on a lot that slopes to the north. The house is set back approximately 100 feet from the street. The grassy lot contains mature trees, shrubs, and foundation plantings. The northern (rear) and northwestern (side) portions of the property are heavily wooded. The deep setback and the dense trees around the perimeter of the lot keep the house somewhat insulated from the traffic along Jones Bridge Road. A semi-circular asphalt paved driveway is located in front of the house and partially extends along to the eastern side of the house. The eastern edge of the driveway is lined with hedges and trees. A stone walkway leads from the front of the house around to the east (side) elevation. A walkway of pavers extends from the driveway around to the northeast corner of the house.

Architectural Description:

Constructed circa 1876, the Gilliland-Bloom House is a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style that was pervasive in the late nineteenth century. This two-and-a-half-story single dwelling is three bays wide and two bays deep. The second story of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Criteria:	A	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

MHT Comments:

Tim Tarnlund
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Reviewer, National Register Program

8/3/2010

8/3/18 Date

Date _____

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façade (south elevation) contains five bays. The rectangular form of the house was augmented by a front-gabled ell constructed on the easternmost bay of the rear elevation circa 1880, resulting in the current L-shaped configuration. The house sits on a solid foundation that was not visible, but is presumed to be masonry. The wood-frame house has been reclad with asbestos shingles and is capped by a hipped roof covered with pressed metal shingles. Overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a front-gabled pediment finish the roof. The pediment is centrally located on the façade and has overhanging eaves and a bracketed cornice. The tympanum is clad with octagonal wood shingles and pierced by a 6/2, double-hung, wood-sash window with a square-edged wood surround and an ogee-molded lintel. The exterior-end brick chimney on the west (side) elevation has a corbeled cap. The main entry is located in the center bay of the façade. The single-leaf paneled wood door has nine lights, a square-edge surround, and a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a single-leaf wooden storm door with 12 lights. The door is flanked by three-sided canted bays. Each side of the bays holds a 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash window with square-edge wood surrounds and an ogee-molded lintel. Window openings on the face of each bay are edged by operable louvered wood shutters. The entire first story of the façade is sheltered by a one-story porch. The foundation of the porch was not visible. The half-hipped roof is covered with pressed metal shingles and is supported by turned wood posts. The porch has a balustrade of square posts and is finished with delicate spindlework, a hallmark of the Queen Anne style. The second story of the façade and the secondary elevations are fenestrated with 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows with square-edge wood surrounds and operable louvered wood shutters. A secondary entry is located on the east (side) elevation of the main block. The single-leaf paneled door is sheltered by a wooden storm door with 12 lights. A one-story, two-bay porch is located on the east elevation. Set on a brick pier foundation with lattice, the porch is capped by a half-hipped roof covered with pressed metal shingles. The roof has overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and is supported by square wood posts. Like the porch on the façade, the side porch has a square-post balustrade and is finished with spindlework.

The ell has the same material treatment as the main block. The majority of window openings hold 2/2, double-hung, wood sash with square-edge surrounds; the first story of the west (side) elevation contains a single 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window with a square-edge surround. A single-leaf paneled wood door with four lights is located on the east (side) elevation. The west elevation of the ell holds a single-leaf paneled wood door with two lights.

Circa 1920, a one-story, two-bay addition was constructed on the rear elevation of the main block. Set on a solid foundation that has been parged, the wood-frame addition has been reclad with asbestos shingles. The half-hipped roof is covered with pressed metal shingles. It is fenestrated with four-light wood casement windows and a double-leaf French door.

It appears as though the basement of the house is accessed through an entry on the ground level of the west elevation. The heavy tree cover and a dog on the property prevented a view of the west elevation of the main block.

History and Assessment:

In 1868, James Gilliland of Pennsylvania purchased a 69-acre parcel of land in Montgomery County that was once a part of a large tract of land dating from the turn of the eighteenth century and known as "Clean Drinking." (1) Little is known about James Gilliland. Born circa 1804 in Buffalo Valley County, Pennsylvania, he was enumerated in the 1850 census as a lumberman. (2) After his purchase of the property on Jones Bridge Road, Gilliland moved his family to the area. The 1870 census lists him living in Montgomery County as a farmer with \$4,000 in assets. (3) In 1876, the county tax assessment show an improvement on the property valued at \$700, which suggests that the house was constructed shortly before the assessment. (4) Further, the Hopkins Atlas of Montgomery County in 1879 documents the location of James Gilliland's house. (5) In 1880, the value of the property increased by \$300 and likely reflects the addition of the rear wing of the house. At the same time, Gilliland secured a \$1,500 mortgage on the property, perhaps to pay for the addition. (6) After Gilliland's death in 1889, his heirs began to subdivide the larger parcel and sold smaller lots, which resulted in the construction of two neighboring houses at 4023 and 4021 Jones Bridge Road (M: 35-56 and M: 35-55). In 1896, a half-acre lot that contained the dwelling constructed by Gilliland was sold to Lucy A.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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lacy.(7) The property remained in the Lacy family until 1943 when it was purchased by Henry A. and Laura R. Bloom. (8) The Blooms retained ownership for nearly 55 years. It was sold to the current owner in 1999.(9)

This property is one of several parcels of land that were developed in the northern Chevy Chase area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. After the death of James Gilliland in 1889, the family heirs split the 69-acre parcel and created three half-acre lots on Jones Bridge Road, hoping to capitalize on the suburbanization that was spreading from Washington, D.C. into Montgomery County. Although several subdivisions predate the division of the Gilliland parcel, the subdivisions, such as Kenilworth, were not developed until the second quarter of the twentieth century. The three houses (4021, 4023, and 4025) constructed on Gilliland's land on Jones Bridge Road represent three distinct interpretations of popular architectural styles and forms that hint of the growing trend of suburbanization. However, the houses are best understood as individual properties, rather than a collective whole. The three properties are not part of a planned community, nor have they sparked the growth of one. Their large wooded lots, varied setbacks, and distinctive styles and forms further emphasize their individual character. Thus, the Gilliland-Bloom House is not associated with the events and trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion A.

The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the single dwelling at 4025 Jones Bridge Road is not eligible under Criterion B. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

The Gilliland-Bloom House is a particularly fine example of Queen Anne-influenced vernacular architecture erected in the last quarter of the twentieth century in the northern Chevy Chase area of Montgomery County. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and possesses high artistic values. It is an exceptional example in the area because it has retained its original metal-clad hipped roof, the pediment covered with wood shingles, the original windows, the ornamented cornice, and spindlework, all of which contribute to a high level of integrity of design and materials. Houses of this period were often not decorated with this level of ornamentation because of the increased cost and many houses that did have these Queen Anne-style hallmarks no longer retain them. The deep setback of the house and the heavily wooded lot contribute strongly to the integrity of setting of the property. The construction of the rear wing in 1880 does not compromise the building's integrity, and has achieved significance in its own right. The modest rear addition, which is not visible from the street, and the recladding of the building with asbestos shingles, both of which are historic, do not affect the building's integrity. The house has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Gilliland-Bloom House embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and is an excellent example of late-nineteenth-century architecture in the northern Chevy Chase area of Montgomery County. The single dwelling at 4025 Jones Bridge Road is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

(1) Montgomery County Land Records, Circuit Court, Liber EBP 6: Folio 177.

(2) Ancestry.com, 1850 United States Federal Census [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005). Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1850), M432, 1,009 rolls.

(3) Ancestry.com, 1870 United States Federal Census [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2003). Original data: Ninth Census of the United States, 1870 (Washington, D.C. National Archives and Records Administration), M593, RG29, 1,761 rolls.

(4) Lois Snyderman, "Gilliland-Bloom House (M: 35-57)," Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey (1989), 8:3.

(5) G.M. Hopkins, C.E., Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Montgomery Maryland: Compiled, Drawn, and Published from Actual Surveys (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1879), Bethesda District No. 7.

(6) Lois Snyderman, "Gilliland-Bloom House (M: 35-57)," Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites

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NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

M: 35-57

Gilliland-Bloom House

Page 4

Survey (1989), 8:3.

(7) Montgomery County Land Records, Circuit Court, Liber JA 53: Folio 364.

(8) Montgomery County Land Records, Circuit Court, Liber 965: Folio 301.

(9) Montgomery County Land Records, Circuit Court, Liber 16995: Folio 145.

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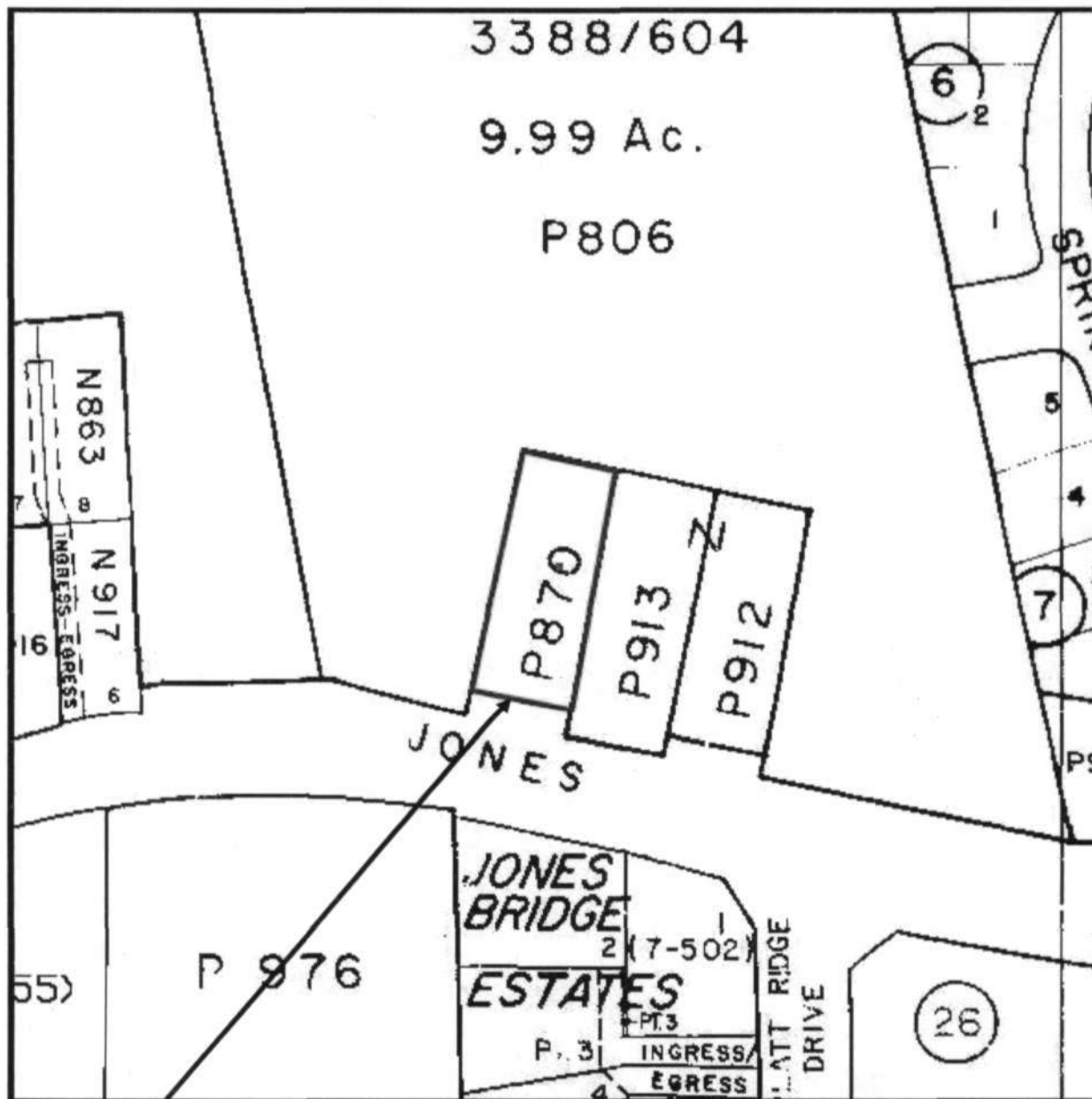
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Gilliland-Bloom House (M: 35-57)

4025 Jones Bridge Road
 Chevy Chase, Montgomery County, MD
 Tax Map HP41, Tax Parcel P870
 Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc., 2009





Gilliland-Bloom House (M: 35-57)

4025 Jones Bridge Road

Chevy Chase, Montgomery County, MD

Kensington Quad, USGS Topographic Map, 1965, Revised 1979

Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009





M: 35-57
Gilliland-Blom House
4025 Jones Bridge Road, Chevy Chase
Montgomery County, MD
EHT Traceries
7/2009
MB SHPO
Facade, looking northwest
#1 of 2



M: 35-57

Gilliland-Bloom House

4025 Jones Bridge Road Chevy Chase

Montgomery County, MD

F&T Traceries

7/2009

MD SHPO

Facade, looking northeast

#2 of 2